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## New Literature

### BOOKS

ARNOLD, EDWARD VERNON, and CONWAY, ROBERT SEYMOUR. The Restored Pronunciation of Greek and Latin. With tables and practical illustrations. Cambridge: University Press (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons), 1907. Pp. vi + 26. \$0.25.

This is a third and revised edition of the pamphlet first published in 1895, and embodies the scheme approved for Latin by the Classical Association at its recent meeting in Manchester, England.

BRÉAL, MICHEL. Pour mieux connaître Homère. Paris: Hachette, 1906. Fr. 3.50.

The first part of the book is a clever discussion of the Homeric question. The poems are not a collection of ballads, but the product of a guild of poets living, perhaps, at the court of the last kings of Lydia. The second part treats of the meaning of a number of Homeric terms.

BRUGMANN, KARL, und LESKIEN, AUGUST. Zur Kritik der künstlichen Weltsprachen. Strassburg: Trübner, 1907. Pp. 38. M. 0.80.

On the basis of the general laws that govern the use and development of language Brugmann denies the possibility of an artificial universal language that will serve the needs of daily life, commerce, and the sciences. Leskien criticizes Esperanto in particular as badly constructed in its sounds, forms, vocabulary, and syntax, and declares it difficult to learn.

BURGESS, THEODORE C., and BONNER, ROBERT J. Elementary Greek. An Introduction to the Study of Attic Greek. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co., 1907.

Shows the rare combination of simplicity, brevity, and thoroughness. To meet the requirement that the student complete the first book of the *Anabasis* by the end of the first school or college year, the number of lessons has been reduced to sixty, the vocabulary is that of Xenophon, and each lesson, beginning with the ninth, contains a passage from the *Anabasis*.

KIMBALL, EVERETT. A Students' History of Greece. By J. B. BURY. Edited and prepared for American High Schools and Academies by EVERETT KIMBALL. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907.

In this edition of Bury's *History of Greece for Beginners* the editor has confined himself chiefly to excision, though in some places a different arrangement of material has been adopted. Statements of facts have not been changed, and so far as possible the author's exact language has been retained. Here and there, however, paragraphs have been expanded, or new ones added. Many new maps are given.

MILNE, JOHN STEWART. Surgical Instruments in Greek and Roman Times. With Illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907. Pp. xi + 187. 64 Plates.

A useful and interesting book, containing a systematic account of the instruments with which Greek and Roman physicians practiced their profession. After an introductory chapter on the medical writers, and one on "Material, Execution, and Ornamentation," the different instruments are taken up in detail: knives, probes, forceps, bleeding cups, bone and tooth instruments, etc. An inventory of the chief instruments in various museums, and a bibliography are given in the Appendix. Sixty-four plates furnish abundant illustration.

STAHL, J. M. Kritisch-historische Syntax des griechischen Verbums der klassischen Zeit. Heidelberg: Winter, 1907. Pp. 838. M. 23.

An addition to the valuable series of IE "Handbücher" to which belong the Latin, Greek, and Oscan-Umbrian grammars of Sommer, Hirt, and Buck. The

high reputation of the author and the series will gain for it instant recognition. The book is "historisch" in that it traces the development of constructions, "kritisch" in noting variations from standard use due to textual corruption. There is no bibliography.

**STUDIES IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.** Edited by a committee representing the departments of Greek, Latin, Archaeology, and Comparative Philology of The University of Chicago. Volume IV. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1907. Pp. 230. \$1.50 net; \$1.64 postpaid.

Contains an elaborate study of *Sanctae Silviae Peregrinatio* (pp. 5-160) by Edward A. Bechtel, and an article on the *General Civil and Military Administration of Noricum and Raetia* (pp. 161-230) by Mary Bradford Peaks.

**WRIGHT, WILMER CAVE.** A Short History of Greek Literature. New York: American Book Co., 1907. Pp. 543.

An excellent sketch, well adapted for the use of college classes in Greek literature.

**ZIMMERN, ALFRED E.** The Greatness and Decline of Rome. Vol. I, The Empire Builders. Vol. II, Julius Caesar. By Guglielmo Ferrero. Translated by Alfred E. Zimmern. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. Pp. vi+328; vi+389.

The original of this translation appeared in 1901. The two volumes contain a history of the Age of Caesar, from the death of Sulla to the Ides of March. Prefixed to the work are five introductory chapters, giving a summary of Roman history to the time when the detailed narrative begins. It is the intention of the author to continue the history in succeeding volumes down to the decline of the Empire.

## ARTICLES

**ALLEN, KATHARINE.** The Date of Cicero's *Cato Major de senectute*. *American Journal of Philology*, XXVIII (1907), pp. 297-300.

Was the *De senectute* written shortly before or shortly after Caesar's death? Arguing for the former thesis, Miss Allen shows that the political troubles for which Cicero in section 2 says that he hopes to find consolation in the future cannot be those which followed the death of Caesar. The letters which belong to that period show that Cicero was in no mood for consolation. Her most important point, however, is the fact that in the introduction to the second book (written after Caesar's death) of the *De divinatione* Cicero gives a list of his philosophical and rhetorical works, including the *De senectute*. He then adds (§ 4): *adhuc haec erant. Ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo sic parati ut nisi quae causa gravior obstitisset nullum philosophiae locum esse pateremur qui non Latinis litteris illustratus pateret.* The *causa gravior*, which interrupted Caesar's literary activity, Miss Allen thinks is the death of Caesar. If this is so, the inevitable conclusion is that the *Cato Major*, being included in the statement *adhuc haec erant*, was written before the assassination had taken place.

**BETHE, E.** Die dorische Knabenliebe: ihre Ethik und ihre Idee. *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, XXVI (1907), 438-75.

Among the Dorians this custom was recognized and encouraged by the state, regulated by fixed forms, and even sanctioned by religion. In connection with it there developed a chivalry comparable to that of the Middle Ages. The basis of the custom was the belief that the lover transmitted to the youth his own manly qualities, and that by bodily rather than by spiritual contact, because the *semen virile* contained the soul.

**SOLMSEN, FELIX.** Vordorisches in Lakonien. *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, XXVI (1907), 329-38.

A recently discovered Laconian inscription contains the word *καβάρas* as an epithet of Zeus. The form, from *kara-βάρas*, adds another to the list of "Achaeanisms" in this dialect, which proves that the dependents of the Spartans were a remnant of the race that formerly held the Peloponnesus. The Heracleans, whose dialect does not contain these Achaeanisms, left Laconia before the language of these dependents had exerted much influence upon that of their masters.